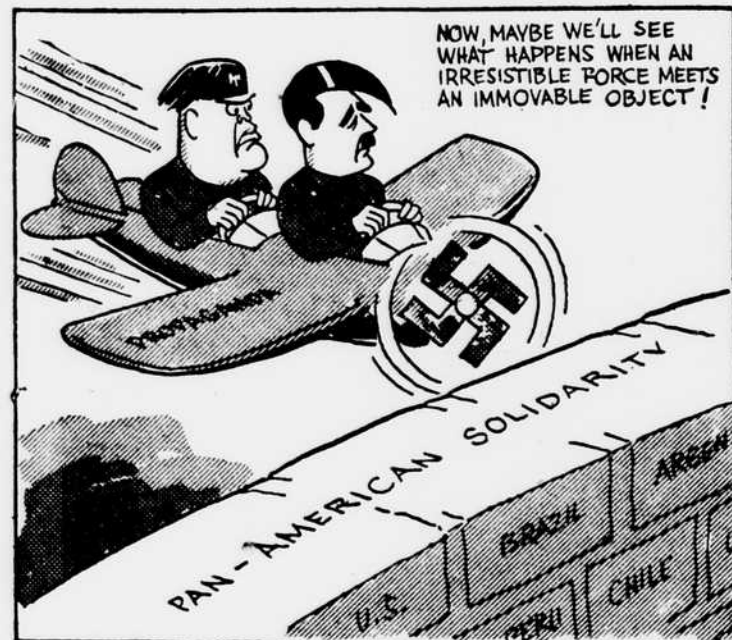


## Cartoon Summary of the Week's News.

-By Sudduth

China Shakes Japanese Faith  
In Glory and Joy as War's PawnFear, Traditionally Contemptuous, Becomes Vocal  
as Two Pictures of Conquest of  
the Chinese Disclose

(The Japanese youth is taught from infancy that "to die participating in the supreme holy enterprise of mankind (war) must be the greatest glory and the height of exaltation." Here are two stories—one from Tokyo and one from Peiping—which present another view.)

By Relman Morin.  
(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

The Japanese soldier is human, after all.

For years, stories have been retailed at home and abroad of his absolute fearlessness on the battlefield, how he dies with a cry of joy on his lips, how he willingly sacrifices his life if military expediency demands it.

He has been pictured as something superhuman in his contempt for death.

Book Bares Secrets.

Japanese who believed that were surprised, even shocked, recently when a soldier's story of the war in China was published in book form under the title "Wheat and Soldiers." The writer was a corporal who landed at Shanghai in the early months of the war and participated in the Nanking and Hsueh campaigns. Excerpts from the book describe his and other soldiers' sensations while under fire from the Chinese artillery.

"I had thought of myself as utterly brave and daring, but now I was quaking inside and my convictions were shaken. I had been perfectly confident that the enemy's weapons would never find me. Now I realized that that was merely mental comfort."

"I was filled with anger at the sight of life being destroyed so carelessly. So much noble effort goes into the development of a single human life. . . . But one chance shell ends it all. This feeling is not unusual. It does not mean that we refuse to die for the country. But I could not prevent indignation against war, in its entirety, from welling up in my heart."

For protection against flying shell fragments, the men begin digging into the ground:

"A soldier offered me his shovel. I took it and unconsciously traced the characters, 'father and mother' in the soft sand. Then I erased them, and wrote the names of my wife and children. I touched the good-looking enemy's mother had given me, and I thought of her prayers for my safety."

"At the same time, the thought came to me that all around were men whose families in Japan pray for their safety. Yet they were dying, one after another."

Shell Fans Fear.

A shell bursts, almost at his side: "All hope was lost, it seemed to me. I murmured, 'I don't want to die. Can nothing help me?' I put my hand on my heart, as though to stop its pounding, and told myself that this was not fear. But I was apologizing to myself. For that's what it was—fear."

He tries to assist some of the wounded: "My fingers touched bare flesh where his shirt had been torn away, and then something soft and jellylike came under my hand. The man's shoulder was mangled. Then I touched the bare bone. It was broken and sticking through the flesh. The shock must have paralyzed him, for he said he felt nothing."

"Sensation returned, and he moaned: 'I can't stand this pain. Give me medicine. Give me something. Let me faint.' I heard him scrambling around in the dirt, writhing and trying to stand erect. Each time he moved, another of the injured moaned. Be quiet. Aren't you a man? We've all got wounds."

The book has been an eye-opener for the Japanese public, whose conception of the Japanese soldier in action had been based on official army communiques and censor-filtered newspaper reports.

Like the Japanese themselves, the Chinese take few prisoners. They can't afford to drag them around with them. So it's either victory or death for the Japanese.

Neutral experts are convinced that at least 500,000 Japanese youths have died, either on the field of battle or of disease, or put out of commission through being wounded, since the war began.

It is believed that this approximately equals the number of Japanese troops now in China.

The principal effect of all this has been to sober the Japanese soldier up somewhat, though few armies are gayer in peacetime than the cheerful Japanese are even in war.

There is increasing evidence that he wishes he hadn't, but through Japanese pride and traditional bravery is determined to see it through if it kills him, and he's inclined to think it probably will.

On November 26 Mr. Roosevelt made one of the most important declarations of his administration. Reading the records of Munich and reports of Nazi activities in Latin America, he declared that the United States must remain to protect the Western Hemisphere from foreign interference.

While generals and admirals labored over preparedness plans, Secretary Hull headed a strong American delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru. There he is sponsoring a plan to unify the American democracies against aggression from Europe or Asia and to strengthen trade and cultural relations among them. The conference is still in session as this is written.

400 Diamonds, 300 Rubies In Young Sultan's Crown

SINGAPORE (AP)—The crown of the young Sultan of Selangor (Federated Malay States) which he will wear at his coronation at Klang early in 1939, will contain 400 diamonds and 300 rubies.

The centerpiece is an Islamic star and crescent set with 32 diamonds. His consort, the Tunku Ampuan, will wear a tiara containing 200 diamonds and 65 rubies.

By James D. White.  
(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PEIPING, North China.—The war in China is getting to be a pretty gloomy business to the average Japanese soldier.

So gloomy, in fact, that he's beginning to talk about it.

Not very often, you understand, for there's a very strict rule against spilling your thoughts on war and its various aspects.

But a few Japanese rookies—they're veterans by now—have dropped remarks. They say things which to the minds of neutral observers have a more direct bearing on actual conditions than all the official announcements stacked up together.

The plain fact, say veterans of many battles, is that most of them have little hope of ever seeing Japan again.

This does not mean that any one questions the morale, courage and spirit of the Japanese soldier. Far from it.

He has been taught from infancy that a recent Japanese pamphlet said: "To die participating in the supreme holy enterprise of mankind (war) must be the greatest glory and the height of exaltation."

What is more important, the Japanese soldier believes it.

No Longer a Picnic.

But the picnic aspects of the war are gone—definitely.

Outside Peiping along Japan's thousands of miles of battle fronts and lines of communications, things are getting grim.

One veteran who had fought on four fronts during a year of campaigning tells that his term of service has been extended twice. With luck he thought he might be able to get home by the spring of 1939, but as he was being shifted to a new front to fight guerrillas he had little hope of ever reaching Japan "except as a box of ashes."

With the fall of Canton and Hankow, China's frontal resistance is supposed to have ended and with it Japan's main thrusts deeper into China.

Unless peace is declared (or undeclared) unending warfare with sniping, fast-moving, night-fighting guerrilla units is the principal prospect for the Japanese soldier from here on.

Guerrilla country begins at the Great Wall and includes everything except the principal cities, railways and highways. These are constantly harassed. Hundreds of soldiers have been killed or maimed in train wrecks, which are frequently followed by guerrilla attacks, preferably at night.

All railways are now strongly garrisoned, with pillboxes every few hundred yards. These outposts are frequently wiped out by hand grenades tossed by guerrilla snipers.

A Plausible Story.

The Chinese here tell a yarn wherein one Japanese column fared forth into the mountains west of Peiping to clean up a troublesome guerrilla nest. Nothing has been heard from them since then except several pairs of human feet found dangling in Japanese army brogues tied in trees at the foot of the mountains a few mornings later.

Whether this particular story is true or not is not important, but it indicates the type of treatment Japanese can—and do—expect in guerrilla hands.

Reliable foreign reports tell of a recent Japanese column of 5,000 men cut to pieces and decimated by guerrilla units in very mountainous country.

Like the Japanese themselves, the Chinese take few prisoners. They can't afford to drag them around with them. So it's either victory or death for the Japanese.

Neutral experts are convinced that at least 500,000 Japanese youths have died, either on the field of battle or of disease, or put out of commission through being wounded, since the war began.

It is believed that this approximately equals the number of Japanese troops now in China.

The principal effect of all this has been to sober the Japanese soldier up somewhat, though few armies are gayer in peacetime than the cheerful Japanese are even in war.

There is increasing evidence that he wishes he hadn't, but through Japanese pride and traditional bravery is determined to see it through if it kills him, and he's inclined to think it probably will.

On November 26 Mr. Roosevelt made one of the most important declarations of his administration. Reading the records of Munich and reports of Nazi activities in Latin America, he declared that the United States must remain to protect the Western Hemisphere from foreign interference.

While generals and admirals labored over preparedness plans, Secretary Hull headed a strong American delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru. There he is sponsoring a plan to unify the American democracies against aggression from Europe or Asia and to strengthen trade and cultural relations among them. The conference is still in session as this is written.

400 Diamonds, 300 Rubies In Young Sultan's Crown

SINGAPORE (AP)—The crown of the young Sultan of Selangor (Federated Malay States) which he will wear at his coronation at Klang early in 1939, will contain 400 diamonds and 300 rubies.

## Italian Women Find Niche

Turn to African Pioneering and Welfare

By Lydia Van Hagan Van Zandt.



Premier Mussolini greets flag-waving Italian women and children during a tour.

—Wide World Photo.

Women of Fascist Italy, forbidden gainful employment, are volunteering as colonial pioneers and social welfare workers.

Mussolini in a recent decree reduced the number of female employees in both public and private enterprises to one for every nine men. Establishments engaging less than 10 men are forbidden to hire any women.

The greater percentage of women affected by this law are in the lower income categories. For example, the many female workers in tobacco factories and other state monopolies are being replaced by men.

According to Fascist leaders the object of this regulation is to encourage marriage and the production of children. Many of these women are not satisfied with the standard of living their prospective husbands can provide. The hope of bettering themselves, combined with patriotic zeal, is causing many to volunteer to go to the new colonial empire in Africa where pioneer wives and women workers are needed and welcomed.

Quite unexpectedly one day I found myself parading up the Via Vittorio Emanuele with a contingent of these pioneer recruits.

Volunteer Director of Party.

I had been interviewing Dr. Maria Castellani, volunteer director of the Women's Fascist party of Rome. Dr. Castellani has a degree from Bryn Mawr and is one of the few women business executives in Italy. She answered her telephone, speaking in Italian, and, turning, addressed me in English.

"A group of our colonial women have just arrived in Rome. I must take them to a service in the chapel. Then we're giving them a tea. Will you come along?"

Delighted, I accepted, expecting to meet some dark-skinned Ethiopians. Dr. Castellani clapped her small, black service cap on her head. We dashed down the stairs and through the lobby of the Fascist Women's Building with its great bronze statue of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus.

On the street, drawn up in marching formation, were 75 husky young Italian women in white uniforms. Scattered among them were occasional dark-robed Catholic sisters. Dr. Castellani told me to fall in and she gave the command to march.

These were not my idea of African colonials but determined to learn what it was all about I trotted along trying to keep step and to obey orders shouted in Italian.

Enter Small Chapel.

We marched into the courtyard and up the steps of a famous old palace now converted into the administrative headquarters of the Fascist Bureau for African Colonization. On the second floor we entered a small chapel dedicated to the dead of the Fascist Revolution and the Ethiopian War. The girls gave a Fascist salute while their leader placed a bouquet of red carnations on the altar beneath a bronze tablet containing the honor roll. After a brief prayer we adjourned to the adjoining reception room for tea.

It was then I learned that these girls had volunteered as colonial pioneers to serve in any capacity desired by the state. Before being accepted they had been put through training courses designed to fit them to be pioneer wives, nurses and general workers. Having successfully completed these courses they had been sent to camp for six weeks in Libya under conditions similar to those which they will encounter in Ethiopia.

In order to be eligible for the camp every girl had to be able to pay one-third of her expenses, about 400 lire (\$20). The

balance was shared by the Fascist party and the Institute of Africa Italian. Having just returned from camp these girls were being entertained before their departure to Ethiopia.

Hundreds of applications for colonial service were received daily, and they increased as the discrimination against women in paying jobs became more severe.

Rewarded for Services.

Fewer women in the higher salary groups will be affected because there has never been a great number of Italian women in public or professional life or in executive positions in commerce and industry. However, they had a taste of freedom and independent action during the World War when many worked in the Red Cross and shouldered the jobs of men at the front.

As a reward for their war services the King granted Italian women equal property rights with men. Having gained this much ground, the educated women are bending every effort toward keeping it.

Countess Daisy di Robilant, pioneer in maternity welfare work, puts it this way: "We Italian women are not politically ambitious, but we make our influence felt in other ways."

"They are working today to make this influence felt through volunteer social service. In the rural communities titled members of the Women's Fascist party are teaching child care, hygiene and home economics to farm women."

At the little town of Santa Marinella I was met at the railway station by Duchess Elena Lante Della Rovere, who organizes and trains the farm women of her community. We made a tour of the farmhouses, which consist of one and two room cottages housing from four to nine people. They were all surprisingly clean and cheerful, and the housewives proudly showed us a new rosebush, a new hen or more frequently a new baby.

Sewing Lesson Held.

The Duchess, who is the mother of eight children, devotes several hours each day to helping these women solve their family problems. It was very evident they adore her.

That afternoon they gathered at the Fascist Women's headquarters in Santa Marinella for a sewing lesson. They were a colorful group in their gala peasant costumes with billowing skirts which vary in color and material, but every woman wore the required neckerchief of ecru cotton stamped "Duce" in large red letters.

The former Mayor of Rome broke with tradition and appointed a woman on his City Council. Countess Giacchi Mazzitelli was made the head of the Social Welfare Department, but the present Mayor did not renew the appointment. However, the Countess voluntarily carries on her work directing the classes of volunteer women social workers.

The training of these workers is very professional. Thirty-five lessons constitute a course. The classes are held in the institutions with which the women must be familiar, such as delinquent homes, hospitals, maternity homes, nurseries and insane asylums. The doctor in charge at each of these gives the lecture and the classes inspect the premises and the inmates. At the end of the course an examination is given. Those who pass are assigned to accompany an experienced social worker on her visits for

three months. At the end of that period the pupil becomes an accredited social visitor. She is usually appointed as a deputy in her own neighborhood, where all requests for help are made to her. She makes her visit, sends her observations and recommendations, together with the police report on the family to the Fascist headquarters for action.

Workers From Every Stratum.

Every series of classes is attended by at least one representative from every Fascist district in every city. This means that the workers in each class come from every stratum of society—rich and poor. At the lessons which I attended some of the women arrived in their own limousines, others came on street cars, and many had walked for a long distance in shoes with heels worn down to the uppers.

"How," I asked the class director, "can women who are so obviously poor afford to give their time and energy to this work?"

In Germany the answer would have been, "It's for the good of the state," but the emotional Italian temperament has not yet been completely smothered in propaganda slogans.

"The woman," replied the director, "who looks poor to you is considered well to do by her neighbors. She has always been their benefactress and by becoming the Fascist party welfare representative she will be in a better position to help."

Undoubtedly pressure is brought to bear on women to serve in this party welfare work, but those with whom I came in contact were doing it enthusiastically and efficiently. It is certainly conducted with more understanding and help to suffering humanity than the volunteer work of the man stewards in Nazi Germany.

Infant Mortality Reduced.

Italian women, given no representation in the Fascist government and with their opportunities for making business careers becoming more and more restricted, deserve great credit for their accomplishments in the welfare field. It is largely due to their work that Italy today is among the first nations in maternity and child welfare, as a result of which infant mortality and death in childbirth have been drastically reduced in the last few years.

Mussolini encourages the volunteer pioneer and social welfare workers because these pursuits do not interfere with marriage and child bearing. They supplement Duce's program for increasing Italy's population almost 50 per cent by 1950. Furthermore, by regimenting the women in these camps and classes they can easily be indoctrinated with Fascist propaganda, and the training equips them mentally and physically for service to the nation in the event of war.

"Angel" Frees Ponzi's Book From Publisher

ROME (correspondence of the Associated Press).—Charles "Wizard" Ponzi, who made and lost a fortune of millions in Boston, has found an "angel."

A Texan, who met Ponzi while the latter was acting as summer guide on a boat in Venice, advanced the \$235 necessary to get the "wizard's" book off the publisher's shelves. The book, "The Rise of Mr. Ponzi," has been held by a New York printer since June, 1937.

Ponzi, who resents the belief of many people that he succeeded in transporting a fortune to Italy, upon his return to this country worked, among other jobs, as a salesman of paving materials. He said he drew a salary of \$30 a month in that work.

Quotations Indicate Roosevelt  
Draws on Strategy of 'Teddy'Republican Kinsman Apparently Fed Flame of  
Daring and of Liberal Fervor That  
Burn in White House

By Kirke L. Simpson,  
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Throughout the nearly six years Franklin D. Roosevelt has held the presidency he has indicated again and again his feeling that he personifies a cause for which four Presidents before him fought in turn.

It is to the writings and sayings of those four predecessors—Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt—that Franklin Roosevelt frequently turns to illustrate the objectives of his administration. They represent to him four critical evolutions in American political and social cycles, and his own New Deal a fifth.

Increasingly as another presidential election nears, it is the Theodore Roosevelt parallel that seems to attract his attention. And from that circumstance political Washington augurs that it is from Theodore Roosevelt, his distant kinsman, that he may be expected to borrow strategy and tactics as the fight to preserve and perpetuate achievements of his own administration proceeds.

Impressed By First Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt's personality made a powerful impact on young Franklin Roosevelt in the days of the first Roosevelt's administration. That has been clear for almost the hour Franklin Roosevelt took over the White House.

Within three months of his inauguration in 1933, the Democratic President Roosevelt cited a precept by Teddy. His second fireside chat with the Nation had this keynote:

"Theodore Roosevelt once said to me: 'If I can be right 75 per cent of the time I shall come up to the fullest measure of my hopes.'"

And in his North Carolina address of this month, referring directly to the Republican election sweep in November, it was Theodore Roosevelt, his writings, that Franklin turned to find a message for himself and his New Deal supporters. He referred to a 1908 letter written by his kinsman and said:

"It seems to me that what he said in effect was, first, that the American people have and must have a definite objective for the improvement of Government, for the improvement of social and economic conditions; second, that these objectives must be carried out by definite action, and, third, that the attaining of them, the President and the Government and the people as a whole must have two essential qualities—first, a sense of proportion and perspective, and, second, good will and a sense of humor."

Battle Atmosphere Seen Set.

Here close observers find a definite clue to the mood in which President Roosevelt is preparing for the inter-party and intra-party struggle of the next Congress, out of which will come not only the crystallized issues of the 1940 campaigns, but probably the rival candidates for President.

The 1908 letter was written in the spring of that presidential year, which saw Theodore Roosevelt force on a Republican convention the nomination of William Howard Taft as his successor.

Ahead of Franklin Roosevelt within a year and a half or less lies a decision as to his own course in 1940, whether he shall seek a third term nomination himself or follow in Theodore Roosevelt's footsteps and attempt to name a man of his own choice and philosophy.

Theodore Roosevelt disclosed, fairly early in his last term, his intention not to run again. If not publicly declared, that decision was implicit in his grooming of Taft over a period of years for succession at the White House.

Franklin Roosevelt has studiously avoided that Theodore Roosevelt policy. His third-term intentions are known to none, indicated by any word or act. In this he has taken a Theodore Roosevelt example as an indicator of what not to do. He has kept in his own hands the third-term threat that is his most powerful weapon of party leadership and influence in Congress and in the maneuvering for the Democratic nominating convention of 1940.

Quotes Progressive Declaration.

In laying the cornerstone for the Roosevelt Memorial wing of the American Museum of Natural History in New York in January of 1936, Franklin Roosevelt drew from Theodore Roosevelt's utterances a motto for his own national leadership. He quoted Theodore Roosevelt's crackling declaration that "A great Democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be great or a Democracy."

"It is his warning to us of this day and generation," the President added, "that eternal progress is still the price of liberty."

Later, the spring of that presidential year, President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the new wing of the Interior Department here in Washington and again it was to Theodore Roosevelt he turned for inspiration concerning the need for Government husbanding of natural resources. The first President Roosevelt, he said, "Rose up and battled against squandering of our patrimony," and he added:

"He, for the first time, made the people

conscious that the vast national domain and the natural resources of the country were the property of the Nation itself and not that of any class, regardless of its privileged status."

Emphasizes Doctrine of Daring.

Again that election year, and on the eve of the election that was to see him returned to office by popular and electoral majorities no man before him has known, it was to the words of his Republican kinsman that Franklin Roosevelt turned to conclude a national broadcast. He said:

"However large or small our part (in the service of a democracy), we can all feel with Theodore Roosevelt:

"It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by the dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumphs of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly; so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither defeat nor victory."

Yet this attempt to draw together from public utterances a suggestion of the influence Theodore Roosevelt has had and still may have in shaping the course Franklin Roosevelt follows in the White House would be incomplete without one more citation. In the light of what has happened since, that one is more pregnant with meaning than all the rest.

Offered Clue to Events.

Less than a year ago, when the first designs for the liberal versus conservative battle he later launched in Democratic primary campaigning must have been in his mind, the President addressed a Jackson Day dinner in Washington. That was last January, and his opening words, looking back now, were a clear clue to what was to come, to what might come in 1940.

He noted that a woman correspondent had written him saying she wanted to vote for him but could not because of Republican upbringing.

"My reply to her ran as follows," the President said:

"My father and grandfather were Democrats and I was brought up as a Democrat, but in 1904, when I cast my first vote for President, I voted for the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, because I thought he was a better Democrat than the Democratic candidate (Alton B. Parker)."

"I have told that story many times, and if I had to do it over again I would not alter that vote."

Congress

(Continued From Page B-1.)

ness what will happen if the Townsend old age pension bill, for example, is brought up for consideration in either or both houses. But there is a growing opinion that such a measure would be exceedingly difficult to defeat. Only a real conservative swing could prevent its passage.

Appropriation bills are likely to provide one of the greatest fields of battle in Congress. Congress put through at its last session an appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 for the W. P. A. to carry the country through to March 1, 1939. A proviso was included that the total amount could be expended in seven months, if the President decided that was necessary. In October the President ordered that the sum be made to cover the full period to March 1. But the expenditures and commitments and the failure to reduce pay rolls sufficiently have made this impossible.

The President last July estimated that the total Government expenditures for the fiscal year which ends next July would total about \$9,000,000,000, excluding debt retirement, and that the deficit would be about \$4,000,000,000. It is that kind of thing that is driving many members of Congress to insist upon curtailment, with other large deficits extending all through the Roosevelt years.

The dissatisfaction of the farmers with the Crop Control Act was demonstrated in the elections, and the administration, as well as its opponents, is casting around for means of appeasing the farmers. Export debentures, cost of production and a domestic "two-price" system, the last put forward by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, are among the various suggested remedies.

Real tests of New Deal strength will come when proposals are made to re-vamp the National Labor Relations Act, so as to give the employers some of the rights under the act which are now confined to the employees. Also, when the reorganization bill, or bills, come up, and when some of the President's appointees for high office are before the Senate for confirmation.